

# The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Central in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

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The Bethel Courier.

History of Bethel.

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## CHAPTER V.

Among the first who came to Bethel  
was Lieut. Nathaniel Segar. Having  
recently succeeded in recovering a  
sketch of his life written by himself  
it will do very much towards settling  
some points in the most difficult  
points of our history, especially in  
our last chapter. I think it better to  
let the narrator tell his own unvarnished  
story.

"I, NATHANIEL SEGAR, was  
born at Newton, in the County of  
Middlesex, and Commonwealth of  
Massachusetts. I resided here until  
the year 1774. In the spring of this  
year, I went to a place called Sudbury  
Canada, now Bethel, on the great  
Androscoggin river, Maine. I work-  
ed here several months, and then re-  
turned back to Newton, the same fall,  
and remained there during the winter.

On the 19th of April, 1775, the  
British troops made an excursion  
from Boston to Concord, to destroy  
some military stores, which had been  
lodged there by the Americans; and  
a battle ensued between the British  
troops and the Americans. After this  
battle, a regiment from the militia  
was called for to guard Boston, and  
to prevent the British troops from  
making another excursion into the  
country. I enlisted into this regiment  
and marched with it to Cambridge.

Soon after I enlisted, as a soldier,  
into the eight months' service, under  
the command of Capt. Nathan Fuller  
of Newton. We marched to Cam-  
bridge, and joined Col. Gardner's re-  
giment, in the continental service, and  
in the Massachusetts line. We re-  
mained at Cambridge for some time.  
On the 17th of June, Col. Gardner's  
regiment was ordered to march to  
Banker Hill, after that bloody battle  
was commenced; but not having cor-  
rect information, we were too late to  
reinforce those on the hill seasonably  
to afford them much assistance, as our  
men were retreating, when we had  
gotten to the hill. However, one of  
our company, named James Walls,  
who was near me, was wounded,  
though not mortally; and Colonel  
Gardner was mortally wounded. In  
a few days afterwards, he died of his  
wounds. We retreated with the rest  
from the hill, and were met by a party,  
who were bringing refreshments for  
those who had been in the battle,  
which were very acceptable to us; as  
the day was very warm, and we were  
very much fatigued.

After the battle, our regiment was  
stationed on Prospect hill, under the  
command of Lieut. Col. Bond. We  
remained here during the eight months'  
service.

Before my eight months' service  
was completed, I entered in the same  
company and regiment as before. Lt.  
Col. Bond now received a Colonel's  
commission. In the spring of the  
year 1776, when the British had evacuated  
Banker Hill, I, with a number  
of other soldiers, went into the Hill,  
and found bottles on their tables with  
the appearance of spirits in them, as  
though they ran away in great haste.  
Soon after the British troops had  
left Boston, our regiment, with the  
rest of the continental troops, re-  
ceived orders to march to New York.  
We went to Norwich, in Connecticut,  
by land. Here we were ordered on  
board of sloops, and we soon arrived  
at New York in safety.

In two days after this, 50 men were  
called from our regiment, and two  
from our company. I was one of them,  
to march up the North river, to cross

a fort at Montgomery. We worked  
upon this fort about three weeks, and  
got the fort in a good way before we  
left it.

After this, our regiment was ordered  
up the North river for Canada. We  
sailed to Albany, and then marched  
to Lake George. We then went in  
bateaux, and rowed in them 45 miles  
to another landing. We landed here,  
and hauled our boats and baggage by  
land about a mile and an half, to the  
waters of Lake Champlain, and there  
we rowed to Ticonderoga. Some days  
after we arrived here, we marched to  
Crownpoint. Soon after we marched  
to St. Johns, at the outlet of Lake  
Champlain, in safety. We had not,  
as it was said, marched 120 miles.

Here we hired a Frenchman to pi-  
lot us to Chamblée, about 12 miles.

In a few days we set out again with  
our baggage in bateaux, down the  
river St. Lawrence for Quebec. We  
rowed 40 or 50 miles, to a place, called  
Sorel. Here the enemy met with  
us, and we were obliged to retreat  
back to Chamblée with some loss.

We made our stand here for some  
time. Here, too, many of the soldiers  
caught the small pox. We were all  
of us in danger of taking this dread-  
ful disease. After proper arrange-  
ments had been made, general orders  
were given, that every man might in-  
noculate. We, however, held our  
ground, till the army had recovered of  
this terrible distemper. After we re-  
covered of the small pox, the army  
retreated to St. Johns, and from  
thence over Lake Champlain.

Our army was very feeble at this  
time, and much debilitated for want  
of proper medicines, to carry off the  
reliefs of the small pox. Many had  
died, and but a few were fit for duty.  
However, as we were, we were ordered  
on board the boats, and to retreat  
back to Crownpoint. On our passage  
we rowed day and night, as the In-  
dians were watching our motion.

Some of our men, however, landed  
and were killed by them. We were  
therefore in danger of being attacked  
by them.

The waters of the Lake were, at  
this season of the year, extremely  
unwholesome. But after great ex-  
ertions, we arrived at Crownpoint,  
nearly worn down by hard labor and  
sickness.

Soon after we arrived at this place,  
a number of us were ordered to Mount  
Independence, to build barracks and  
many other employments. We were  
not here long before very many of us  
were taken sick with the camp disor-  
der, and the fever and ague. These  
disorders greatly increased, till it was  
impossible to carry any more to the  
hospital. At fort George, it became  
so sickly, that our regiment was ex-  
empted from duty, as there were  
scarcely well men enough to take care  
of the sick. But through the mercy  
of God, I recovered, while hundreds  
died with the disease. Col. Bond,  
the commander of our regiment, died  
here. But after some time, through  
the goodness of God, the sickness  
abated; so that in the month of Au-  
gust, all our regiment, who were fit  
for duty, were ordered to march, un-  
der the command of the Lieut. Colo-  
nel and Major, to Albany. At this  
time, however, only two companies  
were fit for duty. I went with them  
in hopes to be discharged when we  
came to Albany. When we were  
ready to march, we were taken over  
Lake George, and were marched to  
Albany, but not discharged, as we  
hoped. Here we remained some days.

After this, we were put under the  
command of Capt. Hatch, and being  
taken on board some vessels, we sailed  
down the North river, and then march-

ed into New Jersey. We arrived  
here some time in the month of De-  
cember. I was not able to do duty.  
We, however, continued in Morris-  
town, in the Jerseys, until the 3rd of  
Jan. 1777. On this day, I received  
my discharge; and also a passport  
that I might pass all guards till I  
came to Boston. After a most fatiguing  
journey, under my feeble circum-  
stances, I arrived to my father's house  
in Newton, and into the bosom of my  
friends, very much to my own and  
their great joy and satisfaction.

I received no pay nor provisions to  
bear my expenses on my long and to-  
ilsome journey home. I sold what  
clothing I could possibly spare to help  
me on the road. I was under the  
necessity to beg, and to make use of  
all lawful means to help me along on  
my journey to my friends; but through  
the mercy and goodness of God, and  
the charity of many friends, I accom-  
plished my journey in the latter part  
of January. After some time, I re-  
gained my health and strength, and I  
was able to do some business.

My journey reminds me of the  
prodigal son, when he returned to  
his father's house in poverty and dis-  
tress; though I had not spent my  
time and property in riotous living  
and with harlots, but in the service  
of my country. I returned home in  
poverty and want, yet I found my  
friends as ready to receive me, and to  
administer to my necessities, as his  
were. I had none to reproach me;  
but we all rejoiced together in that I  
returned alive, after this fatiguing and  
distressing campaign.

When the enemy came to Benning-  
ton, in Vermont, there were orders to  
raise men from the Militia to go there.  
I enlisted for this service, in a com-  
pany commanded by Capt. Joseph Ful-  
ler, of Newton. We marched to Ben-  
nington. When we arrived, we were  
ordered to Skenebury, where we con-  
tinued for some time, as a guard.  
Col. Brown with a party of men, and  
Capt. Allen, with his rangers, were  
ordered to march to Lake George  
landing. We went and destroyed the  
enemy's Bateaux, took about 200  
Hessian prisoners, and a considerable  
of plunder, which we brought in with  
us to our camp.

After this, we were ordered to Still-  
water, where we arrived not long be-  
fore the battle at that place. I was  
not in the battle. I had turned out  
in a volunteer company of 50 men.  
We were ordered to guard a swamp,  
where it was thought the Indians  
would come, and harass our army.  
But none came to trouble us. We  
were continued at this place till the  
battle was over, and then the company  
was called in. Our company was left  
here, as we were not wanted to pursue  
General Burgoyne and his army.

Some time after this, our company  
was ordered to White plains. We  
tarried here till our time was out, in  
June, 1778. We had our discharge,  
and I again set out for Newton, where  
I safely arrived and rejoiced with my  
friends and fellow citizens, upon the  
capture of General Burgoyne with  
his whole army. This memorable  
event took place Oct. 17, 1777. It  
so occupied the attention of myself  
and friends, that we almost forgot the  
labors and toils I had undergone the  
present season, to accomplish this  
memorable dispensation of Providence  
in favor of the American cause.  
Blessed be God for all his favors and  
mercies.

[To be continued.]

The oldest piece of furniture  
in the multiplication table. It was  
constructed more than two thousand  
years ago, and is yet as good as new.

## Original Tale.

### A HEART'S HISTORY.

"Go spread the whole wide universe  
Before your spirit as a chart,  
You'll find no greater mystery  
Than that dark scroll—the human heart."

How the gay world, in which I  
move, will scoff at the mention of a  
heart by me, Helen Clarendon—whose  
cheek they never saw blanch; whose  
lip, in their presence, never trembled;  
whose eyes, they think guiltless of  
tears, and whose proud step, and firm  
tones were never known to falter.—  
How often as I have moved in their  
midst, have I heard them saying in  
low tone, "She is beautiful, but ah!  
so cold—so heartless." Ay—even  
when I stood over the form of my  
dead child, with my own hands ar-  
ranged its little shroud, and with un-  
dimmed eyes, pressed my last kiss  
upon its marble brow, they whispered—  
"Cold, proud woman! even the  
loss of her only child fails to move  
her. She could not have loved it!"

Love thee! my Allene, my beauti-  
ful sinless one; did I not love thee:  
I, who in all the wide world, had  
naught beside to love. But I could  
not weep for thee when thy sufferings  
were ended. Nay—when thy moans,  
which were silently reached in thy  
mother's breast, had ceased. From  
my inmost soul did I thank the kind  
Giver that He had recalled my cher-  
ished one, ere she had tasted the bit-  
terness of a woman's lot. Yes, let  
me miss the light of thy smiles—thy  
dear caresses—let me live out the  
remnant of my days, unloving and un-  
loved; their is still one thought that  
fills my soul with thankful joy: my  
Allie is safely sheltered from the  
storms of life. Never shall I, power-  
less to aid, behold her quaffing the cup  
of misery, the bitter waters of which,  
have made my heart the cold and pal-  
id thing it is.

Let the multitude gaze incredulously,  
or breathe the lip with scornful un-  
belief at the word—I have a heart,  
which though cheated of its natural  
element, and starved for years, long,  
long years, still makes its existence  
manifest by its aching.

And yet the world will say, what  
can the wife of Sidney Clarendon,  
blest with every luxury wealth can  
bestow, what can she know of sorrow?

Not to such as these, do I seek to  
justify myself. Not for those whom,  
to borrow Fanny Fern's graphic de-  
scription, "a new bonnet or a new  
dress can satisfy; who can count their  
diamond rings and not know a wish  
ungratified;" are these pages written.  
But for you, and God knoweth your  
name is Legion, who have been taught  
in the school of affliction to sympa-  
thize with the wretched, and to whom  
the heart's treasures are of more  
value than gems of gold, do I lift the  
curtain that enshrouds the past.

Go with me to the home of my  
childhood—a splendid country resi-  
dence, embowered by trees, and sur-  
rounded with flowers, and furnished  
with a lavish and luxurious taste. The  
blessing of a mother's love I never  
knew; for she but lived to imprint one  
kiss upon the lips of her babe—the  
first, and last. In two years my father  
brought to his home another bride.

My step-mother was never unkind  
to me, at least, what the world would  
call unkind. With food and cloth-  
ing I was well supplied; I was never  
overtasked, scolded or punished un-  
reasonably, but farther than this I was  
left entirely to myself. My father  
was but little at home; immersed in  
business, he had little time to spare to  
his family. I think now he was a kind  
good man, and perhaps truly loved  
his child, but his manners were cold

—his affections undemonstrated, and  
now as I look back to the days of  
childhood, I cannot remember ever to  
have received one kiss from the lips of  
either parent. How often have I  
watched my little playmate, Belle  
Ensfield, when in her father's arms,  
she laughingly resisted his fervent  
kisses; or listened to her mother's  
soft voice, as it called her by a dozen  
endearing names, till my childish  
heart overflowed in tears that such  
love was not for me.

I remember well how? one day, I  
stole up to my father's side, and gen-  
tly possessing myself of his hands  
timidly imprinted a kiss thereon. Not  
being repulsed, I grew bolder and  
with the ardent impulse of a loving  
nature, I twined my arms close about  
his neck and kissed his cheek. He  
seemed surprised at this unwonted  
display of affection, and when, with a  
full heart, I looked in his face and  
asked if he did not love his child, he  
replied, though not unkindly, "how  
foolish child! but run away now, I  
am tired;" and as I turned to leave  
the room, the loud derisive laugh of  
my step-mother crimsoned my cheek  
with burning blushes, and in the soli-  
tude of my own little chamber, where  
I sought to hide my grief, and shame,  
I wept such bitter tears as childhood  
seldom know. From this hour, though  
I could not subdue this intense long-  
ing for love, all outward manifesta-  
tions of it were suppressed; but like a  
tree growing beneath a wall, which  
deprived of its natural position still  
grows, though warped and unsightly,  
did this desire, which nature had  
implanted in my breast, increase, till  
it became a morbid, unhealthy passion,  
which gave a color, (alas! a midnight  
hue!) to all my future.

At the age of sixteen, having be-  
come an orphan, I became an inmate  
of my guardian's family, which consist-  
ed of his wife, and another ward, a  
young lady of my own age, named  
Cora Osborne. She was a young lady  
of very pleasing exterior, and when she  
met me with warm words of welcome,  
while her arms encircled me, and her  
lips met mine, my famished heart  
sprang forth to meet her. I slept in  
the clasp of her arms, and dreamed  
not that serpents enfolded me,—listen-  
ed to words of endearment, and knew  
not that they were false as the heart  
that dictated them.

She was poor, and I lavished upon  
her costly gifts, and had no suspicion  
that for selfish motives alone I was  
caressed and flattered; that with a  
quick discernment, she had read the  
weak points of my character, with the  
determination, to profit thereby.

Thus passed away two years, sun-  
ny, tranquil years, like the calm quiet  
hours of morning, succeeding the dark  
and cheerless night. Yes; I like the  
similar early morning, while yet the  
dew is upon the flowers, and ere the  
cold gray mists of night have passed  
from view. It was not until I had  
met Allan Leslie—how, when and  
where it matters not—that my world  
was made beautiful by sunlight, dar-  
ling, glorious sunlight. Then did the  
clouds that enveloped me roll back  
from my path—then did every blossom  
of my heart unfold in the warmth  
of reciprocated love, till all was light,  
warmth, fragrance, and beauty.

Oh! that here, the records of my  
life might end. Would that while I re-  
clined upon his loved bosom and drank  
in happiness from every glance of his  
dark eye—every tone of his voice  
(which even to careless ears was the  
key-note to harmony) the Angel of  
death had kindly sped his dart! How  
sweet how peacefully, might I have  
slept; my drooping lids sealed with a  
(Continued on Fourth Page)



# The Bethel Courier: A Home Paper.

## FOREIGN NEWS.—ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28. The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool 3 30 P. M. of 15th inst., arrived at this port at 10 30 this morning. The Arabia reports boisterous weather, with a succession of westerly gales during the entire passage. Steamer Arago sailed from Southampton on the 12th for New York. She took out news that disquieting rumors continued to prevail on the Continent, causing increased depression in the funds in all the principal cities.

Matters were aggravated by the speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Chambers, which was construed into a warlike sense.

The dispatch by the Arabia is as follows:

Great Britain.—Parliament is prorogued till February 3, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The London Times, in an editorial upon the Monroe doctrine, points out the extraordinary liberties taken by America with that doctrine, and says: "It is rather too much to say that we, with half of North America in our lawful possession, must abstain from meddling in North American affairs; and it is a still stranger measure to found such a doctrine on the simple principles of political fraternity propounded by Monroe."

The Crown prosecution at Dublin, against John Francis Nugent, for publishing a seditious and scandalous almanac, resulted in Nugent being bound in £500, with two securities of £50 each, to keep the peace,—that is, to suspend the publication of the prophetic almanac for seven years.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times says: "The Crown case against some members of the Phoenix Club is more complete than the public have been led to believe, and is sufficient to satisfy the most hostile jury. The farming classes have stood aloof. The members of the Clubs are chiefly shop men, and Mechanics' Clubs were rapidly increasing. It therefore was necessary some steps should be taken to put an end to the movement."

A man named Delaney, the alleged murderer of Mr. Ely, was arrested on board the steamer Circassian, at Galway, just as she was about to sail for America.

The failure of Pown & Witherby, London stock brokers, is announced. They were largely engaged in speculative operations in Lombardo Venetian Railroad shares, etc.

France.—Prince Napoleon left Paris on the 13th for Turin, to espouse the Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia. The impression prevailed that this marriage would secure the support of France to assist Victor Emmanuel in becoming King of Italy.

The Paris Press, the organ of Prince Napoleon, continued to indulge in warlike articles.

Paris, Friday evening, Jan. 14. The Constitutionnel contains an article on the state of affairs; it admits serious difficulties have arisen between France and Austria concerning the Danube and Serbia, and says the marriage of Prince Napoleon will cement the alliance between the two nations. Italy is agitated, but war is only possible in the event of violation of treaties taking place, or being threatened.

Italy.—Rumors of disaffection in Lombardy continue unabated. Many persons were leaving Milan.

Every morning the police had to cede from the walls of houses such inscriptions as, "Death to Germans." Troops quartered at Milan were exceedingly excited, and very strict discipline was necessary to prevent excesses.

The Times' Turin and Vienna correspondents believe the accounts of recent events in Italy to have been, in several instances, much exaggerated, and state that it is not true that some of the troops joined the people in seditions.

A Milan letter says the chances of revolt were diminishing daily.

The news of the alliance of Prince Napoleon with the Sardinian Princess had produced great excitement among the Italians, who regarded it as a pledge of the united action of France and Sardinia in the affairs of Italy. It was expected that Prince Napoleon's presence at Genoa and Turin would lead to demonstrations of unmistakable character.

Austria.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says that the spirit of the people in Austria has been aroused by the besting of Sardinia and the domineering of France, and they are well pleased with the spirit displayed by the Emperor. No fewer than ten thousand men were sent by railway from Vienna on Saturday the 6th, and by Wednesday seventeen thousand more, including cavalry, were on the way to Italy. Eight

batteries, with a hundred horses to each battery, were sent on Monday. The cavalry and some with which troops were moved from one extremity of the Empire to the other had excited general astonishment.

At one of the theatres a patriotic demonstration had taken place, caused by some allusion in the piece.

Spain.—Madrid journals are again agitating the question of immigration of the Chinese coolies into Cuba, owing to the continued diminution of the black population. A Royal decree suspends recruiting for the Colonies.

TURKEY.—The Turkey Telegraph Cable is successfully laid to Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and is to be extended to Candia and Egypt in the spring.

Another collision between the Turks and Montenegrins is reported. Some lives lost on both sides.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Calcutta papers of the 8th of December, and Hong Kong of the 30th of November, reached England via Trieste, in advance of the mail, which was due in London on the day the Arabia sailed. They add few additional items to the accounts.

The Nawab of Banda had surrendered to the British.

The sentence of transportation on the ex-King of Delhi had been carried into effect, and the steamship Niagara had conveyed him to the Cape of Good Hope which is to be his destination.

The dispersion of the rebels continuing, but without any decisive blow being struck.

The United States Commissioner Reed, was at Macao, and had furnished a section of the local press with a copy of the new tariff.

Nothing had been heard of Lord Elgin's expedition up the Yang Tse Kiang.

Reports were current of serious disturbances within one hundred miles of Canton.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

New York, Jan. 28. Steamer Illinois, with the California mails of the 5th inst., and \$1,200,000, has arrived.

The Illinois connected with the steamer Golden Age at Panama, and brought 200 passengers.

The markets at San Francisco were very dull for Atlantic produce.—China and East India stocks were rapidly accumulating.

Gold dust was coming in more rapidly.

The President's message by the overland express reached San Francisco only two days in advance of its receipt by the Panama route.

The Fraser River mines were looking up. The ice had broken up in the river, and the steamers were making their usual trips.

Isthmus dates are to the 19th. A fracas occurred at Aspinwall 9th inst. between some sailors of the frigate Roanoke and the foreign residents. There was not much damage done.

The frigate Merimac and ship-of-war Decatur were at Realjo on the 1st. The latter was preparing for a cruise.

Dates from Valparaiso are to the 16th, and from Callao to the 26th ult.

Another revolution was in progress in Chili. The prospect is that the government will be overthrown.

The Valparaiso *Mercutio* had been suppressed by the government.

The Provinces of Valparaiso, Santiago and Aconcagua have been declared under martial law.

Several printing offices have been closed, and a large number of citizens, belonging to a political club at Santiago, were imprisoned.

The steamer Washington was announced to leave Aspinwall 20th for San Francisco via the Cape.

The Costa Rica Congress, in extraordinary session, 2d of December, ratified the Belly treaty, with slight modifications.

Gen. Lamar's manifesto to Nicaragua had created some sensation throughout Central America, while the firm conduct of Buchanan toward the filibusters was fully appreciated.

The lumbermen and mechanics of Richmond, Me. have lately opened a new branch of business.—They have set mechanics to work building houses for exportation.—They entirely complete the houses, even to the finest of the finish, and box them up and send them to Boston. Last year some \$25,000 were received into the town for that kind of produce.

Mrs. Rhoda Smart, wife of Daniel Smart aged 71 years, of Fryburg, during three months of the past summer and fall, spun 300 skeins of yarn and wove 125 yards of woolen cloth, twenty-five yards of which was carpeting.

## The Bethel Courier.

BETHEL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

It will be the settled policy of our paper to encourage everything that shall promote the prosperity of our village and town, as well as the towns around us. We believe in no narrow minded policy in this matter. We long to get out among the different sections of this portion of the County, and report what progress we can in every department of human industry. A great change has come over society within a few years by the introduction of railroads, and we have been led to notice its influence upon our own village and community.

Among the most striking changes is the readiness with which the farmer can usually exchange all his surplus produce for cash. A bushel of wheat is as current as a bank-note. The long space of sixty miles to a market is almost annihilated. A little city of itself with its own mechanics, merchants and men of different professions spring up here and there, to meet the wants of the surrounding Country, while the depot serves as a warehouse where are sent away and received in exchange everything wanted by the citizens. The luxuries of the city in a thousand ways brought to every man's door, while industry in every pursuit is as loudly called for as ever. We think we see shadowed forth a steady, healthy progress in every department of industry in this vicinity. Agriculture is manifestly improving and it only becomes us to shun the dark blue weather of February, and think of the balmy spring; and the golden harvest of autumn. Instead of repining at our lot and grumbling about our neighbors let us all get manfully our way through all opposing influences. This is the way to be successful and happy.

[Augusta Correspondence.]

AUGUSTA, Jan. 29, 1859.

The business of legislation thus far accomplished, is very small, a few Bills of a private nature have been perfected and others are in progress, but nothing of a truly public nature has been done. Some quite important schemes are in agitation, and much good may ultimately result from the discussion which may grow out of them. The subject of a Rail-Road to the Aroostook county is truly of a public nature, and I doubt not much interest is felt throughout the State in relation to it.

That a road to that, at present, very important section of our State, would be of incalculable benefit to the whole state, no one who has given the subject proper attention will hardly deny, but the great question is, how shall it be built, and from whence are the funds to come with which to build it.

Those more immediately interested in having such a road built, are in favor of having the credit of the State loaned for that purpose. The more conservative of our people, including the farmers and tax payers generally, are very much averse to loaning or pledging the state lands to any Rail-Road scheme at the present time. The history of Rail-Road enterprises for the last six or eight years has done much to cure that mania which at one time, seemed to infect the minds of most ever community. Some propose asking aid of the General Government to further this enterprise, but the prospect of giving funds from an empty Treasury is not very flattering. The time will come, but it is not yet, for such a road to be built. G. H. B.

AN IRON CONTRACT.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has made a contract with the Portland Company to furnish iron girders for the new bridges to be built over Wild and Connecticut rivers. These bridges are to be built in the most solid and substantial manner.

There is a rumor that Miss Lane, Mr. Buchanan's niece, is shortly to be married to Mr. Magraw, of Baltimore, brother of the States Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

We shall be glad to hear often from our correspondent, L. B.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Jan. 17, 1859.

MESSENGER EDITORS.—A few days since I was visited by the "Bethel Courier," and was indeed surprised to see it, for I did not have the least idea that such a laudable enterprise had been started in the goodly, picturesque and far-famed village of Bethel. Yes, I was surprised, but I soon emerged from the surprised state into which I had been thrown, and perused the columns of your very neat appearing sheet with feelings of pleasure. Indeed it caused my mind to go back to my childhood, and view scenes that are impressed upon the pages of the past, and think of old friends and associates who started on life's journey with me, but who are now, many of them like myself, far distant from home influences and scenes of youth in which we knew not aught of the vicissitudes of time, the pain that disappointment produces, the pangs of separation, and the embarrassments and afflictions that accompany us through life. A thought of the past, of absent friends, whose pure affections and sincerity make them dear to our very hearts, of social gatherings which we visited in our youth and whiled away many hours of long winter evenings, often cheer, when the clouds of antipathies are gathering about us. Yes, it often softens our afflictions and enables us to look forward to the future with feelings of indescribable pleasure. A retrospective view of the past is frequently beneficial to our temporal, and spiritual good. Such thoughts and views the "Courier" will produce undoubtedly in the minds of very many who spent much of the early part of their lives in Bethel, in pursuit of their knowledge, but who are now in far off States assiduously prosecuting their vocations; and inspire them with other thoughts and feelings that will tend to enhance their pleasure, knowledge, and usefulness.

There are too many newspapers devoted to politics. That some of them might be blotted from existence, and others, calculated to stimulate and develop the principles of honor, truth and justice, occupy the places allotted to them, is the earnest wish of the writer. More good family newspapers are much wanted—papers that will make the home-circle more attractive, purify the morals, and enlighten the minds of our youth who are rapidly advancing to the stage of active public life. May the "Courier" help to supply the want, and ever be received by its patrons as a very welcome visitor, and cheer them on to the end of life.

L. B.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1859.

MESSENGER SMITH & NUTTING.—You will doubtless be willing to receive the congratulations of a stranger upon the institution of the press which you have recently established in Bethel. I rejoice to know of your enterprise, and hope you will make it profitable to yourselves, for I believe from the character of the numbers of your paper, that I have received, that it will be of inestimable value to its patrons. You are situated in one of the most beautiful and thriving villages in Maine, a place where I once designed to locate myself; but misfortune has prevented, hence you will perceive that I hold it dear to my heart, and sincerely wish for its future welfare.

The society in Bethel is good; the people are magnanimous and industrious, while want seems a thing unknown. G. HEARD.

ANDRIE'S GREAT MIXER OF AMERICAN PROGRESS.—Every American should go to see this, that he may know something of the extent of his own country. This work has met with unqualified praise from every quarter where it has been exhibited. Go to Chandler's Hall, this Friday evening, and see for yourself.

If you love to hear good music, go and hear the Blind Bards, Saturday Evening. They show a good bill of fare.

## STEAMBOAT ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN NO. 11.

In a previous article we spoke of the possibility of such a project as a steamboat running from Rumford to Berlin Falls.

Previous difficulties in the way of navigation could be avoided by an arrangement to open the dams on the Lakes, during the summer months, so far as to keep a moderate and uniform supply of water. Loaded canoes passed up and down the river during the earliest period of the settlement of the Country.

The great error in making river-boats, is their too great size, and too large engines; such mistakes are all ways fatal to all such enterprises.

The contrast is very great between a ride in the cars, and in a boat on the river winding among its numerous well cultivated islands, and along its fertile intervals with their well constructed dwellings in the rear, while still far-apart in the scene, is the mountain scenery in endless variety. We know no river scenery like it in this country. It may well be called the Rhine of America.

Suppose an excursion should start from Portland in the morning train, and take the boat at Bethel, and proceed down the river to Rumford Falls. While the boat was taking in wood and water, ample time would be given to visit the Falls, learn all the legends respecting it which some citizens connected with the boat should tell, and then return to Bethel, stop there, or proceed up the river, or take the cars at their option, and go as far as Gorham or Berlin Falls. Spending one night only, the tourist could return the next morning or proceed further up the road, or stop for weeks at the new, large and well conducted Hotel which must be erected at Bethel Hill, to accommodate the traveling public.

We believe that the pleasures of the tourist would be greatly increased by the increased attractions offered. Travellers from Boston, New York and even from New Orleans, could not fail to enjoy it, while the foreigner, who never saw in Europe rich autumnal scenery, could have his wishes fully gratified by a trip up and down the meandering Androscoggin, during the first and second week of Indian Summer in October. Such a trip would expose the traveller to no fogs and no storms. A bracing atmosphere and a gentle breeze settling down from the White Mountains, passes down the valley of the river which the city resident will delight to imitate in long inspirations. We see no need of going to Switzerland for all this, when it can be found so easily in our State.

SUMMER.

A MESSAGE EXPECTED.—The Washington letter writers say that the President has prepared a special message to Congress showing that an increase of revenue is needed, and that twenty millions of dollars will be required to meet the deficit of the present fiscal year.

Of the 18 revolutionary soldiers who have died during the past year, two were from this State—Wm. Tukey, of Portland aged 93, and Rev. John Sawyer, of Bangor, aged 103. There are about 200 of the revolutionary patriots still living and receiving their pensions.

The last California mail brought intelligence of the death of Cyrus Rowe, former publisher of the Belfast Journal.

Among the prominent men of New England, there have died the present week, Wm. H. Prescott, of Boston, the Historian, and Prof. Bond, of Cambridge, the Astronomer. They were men who stood in the first rank of scholars, and were preeminent for their native industry.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John Governor, of Toronto, C. W. died in Portland on Friday last. He came to Portland to take the steamer for Liverpool on account of his health, but was thus suddenly prevented by death.

The Editor of the Augusta Banner in alluding to an article in our paper respecting the Lake trout, speaks of them as a "lean, scrawny miserable fish at this season of the year." This seems singular when every fish that enters the Portland or Boston Market brings ten cents a pound. We should like to know what the Editor of the Banner lives on this winter. For our part, we are glad of a good lake trout. We hope the Editors of this State will watch that fellow. Editors should be careful how they complain of anything capable of being eaten.

DEER HUNTING.—Mr. J. DeCatur Hastings, who is our Nimrod among hunters, and who knows by instinct if there is any game within twenty miles of him, together with Moses Hastings, Daniel S. Hastings, Moses Kimball and N. F. Swan, started one day this week, up Wild River, and there back in the scene, is the mountain scenery in endless variety. We know no river scenery like it in this country. It may well be called the Rhine of America.

We understand the members of the Baptist Church and Society intend making their pastor a donation visit, at his residence, at Middle Intervale, on Wed. Feb. 9th. They will be happy to welcome all their friends who can make it convenient to attend. Should it be stormy on Wed., it will be on the following day, and if impracticable then on account of weather or travelling, on Wed. of the following week.

It is said that the grossest frauds have been detected by the House military committee in the Oregon war debt. The debt is about six millions, and the committee believe that only about one million is justly due. Some of the charges are outrageous: pistols \$55 each, muskets \$125, oats \$5 a bushel, hay \$1.00 a ton, and other things in proportion.

There are 722 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary—seventeen more than there are cells. This extraordinary large number the warden regards as an evidence of his popularity.

Enoch Lincoln Cummings, Esq., a promising member of the Cumberland bar died at Portland on Friday last of typhoid fever. Mr. Cummings was a native of Paris, in Oxford county, a son of the late Col. Simon Cummings. His age was about thirty-two.

We understand that Walter Wells Esq., will lecture in this village some evening, week after next. Subject: "A day in India."

CHARLES SENNER.—Late letters received in Boston from Senator Sumner give little encouragement for his speedy recovery. It is said he will return home immediately.

BATON ROUGE, 25th Jan.—Hon. Judah P. Benjamin was nominated, and elected U. S. Senator last night.

The Farmer's Club will meet this evening at David F. Brown's. Subject for discussion, Stock.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF PORTLAND IN 1858.—The imports at Portland in the year ending Dec. 31st, 1858 were \$1,289,127; the exports to foreign countries being payable for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1858 were 1,337,065; duties collected in 1858 were \$252,444.45.—State of Maine.

There is a project before the Michigan Legislature advocated in earnest, with a prospect of its passage to bestow upon a woman of Saginaw county 320 acres of land as a bounty for her giving birth to four living, healthy children at once.

The Lowell Advertiser notices among the graceful skaters on the Merrimack river, the President of Dartmouth College, a gentleman near seventy years of age, but still displaying a celebrity of motion on skates unequalled by his youthful competitors.

The New York Saturday Press says that three extensive publishing houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia have united for the purpose of bringing out a new Encyclopedia, the first volume to appear in April or May.

## The Bethel Courier.

MAILS.

Mails close as follows:—  
To Portland, 10 A. M.  
To Island Pond, 1 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.  
Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland 10 1-2 A. M. Returning—arrives at Bethel at 4 1-2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.  
Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. In the following churches:—  
First Congregational, Rev. Mr. Second, Rev. Mr. G. Universalist, Rev. Mr. G.  
MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.  
Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock, at the Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Praying Saturday evenings.

## XXXVTH CONGRESS.—OND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a petition asking an appropriation of \$250,000 for erecting at New and Brooklyn, defenses against foreign invasion.

House.—The House adopted a resolution calling on Secretary of the act and probable result from customs and public lands current and next fiscal year.

The Judiciary Committee was charged, at their own request, further consideration of a bill against Judge Irwin, he having signed.

Mr. Grow of Pa. gave notice when the Arizona bill shall be up, he will offer an amendment, which will set forth that, when the Territory acquired from Mexico of which Arizona is part, was in time it was purchased, free from African slavery, therefore, nothing should be held in this act shall be held in time to authorize African slavery in said Territory, which shall restore from slavery, as acquired in Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Morgan of Mo. a resolution was adopted, calling the President to furnish copies of instructions to our African squad, and those given by the British government to their forces on the coast; also information as to the number of slaves and suspected slave captives, and other matters pertaining thereto since the ratification of the treaty of Washington.

OUR WAR WITH PARAGUAY.  
Buenos Ayres dates of Nov. 20 have been received by the way of England.

The advanced squadron of the American Paraguay expedition, consisting of the frigate St. Lawrence, the ship Edmond and the brig Perry a Brazilian ship, had arrived and anchored at Montevideo. The four vessels have hitherto formed, it will be remembered, the usual Brazilian squadron.

Commodore Forester expected await at Montevideo the arrival of Commodore Shubrick.

A rumor had circulated in Montevideo to the effect that a secret treaty had been negotiated between the United States and Buenos Ayres with reference to the Paraguay question. The Correo del Plata says:—

"The government of Buenos Ayres has celebrated secret treaties with the United States, in which the leading clauses stipulate that Buenos Ayres shall cede to the United States, in the event of war with Paraguay, so point as a depository in its territory that it shall give the American free transit over land or river; finally, that it shall aid in any way whatever shall conduce to the conquest of Paraguay."

The Buenos Ayres papers generally deny this report. The Nation argues that such an arrangement would be desirable, while other press assert that policy requires a contestation between the governments of Brazil, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay, to neutralize the influence of the United States.

REM AND RUN.—The body of a woman was lately found in Mulberry Street, N. Y., under circumstances which indicated death from starvation. By indulging a love of liquor, she had estranged her friends and relatives, till they left her in her degradation. She had sold or pawned everything for the means of intoxication—her clothes. One child, a boy eight years old, was found in the room, faint from hunger. The woman was the widow of Col. Hughes, of Boston. Her relatives are rich.

The Worcester Spy says the author of the remarkable story "A Cellar," in the February "Atlantic Monthly" is Miss Harriet Prescott, a young lady the knowledge of whose gifts and acquirements has been hitherto confined to the circle of her private friends.



# The Bethel Courier: A Home Paper.

## The Bethel Courier.

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Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7:30 P. M. in the following churches:  
First Congregational, Rev. Mr. BUCK.  
Second, Rev. Mr. GARLAND.  
Universalist, Rev. Mr. GAINES.  
MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.  
Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock, at the vestry Bible Class, Tuesday evenings, Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

## XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.  
SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a petition asking an appropriation of \$250,000 for erecting at New York and Brooklyn, defenses against foreign invasion.  
ADJOURNED.

HOUSE.—The House adopted a resolution calling on Secretary Cobb for the actual and probable receipt from customs and public lands for the current and next fiscal year.

The Judiciary Committee was discharged, at their own request, from further consideration of charges against Judge Irwin, he having resigned.

Mr. Grow of Pa. gave notice that when the Arizona bill shall be called up, he will offer an amendment, which was read, setting forth that, whereas, the Territory acquired from Mexico, of which Arizona is part, was at the time it was purchased, free by law from African slavery, has been established thereon, therefore, nothing contained in this act shall be held or taken to authorize African slavery in said Territory, which shall remain free from slavery, as acquired from Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Morse of Maine a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to our African squadron, and those given by the British government to their forces on the same coast; also information as to the number of slaves and suspected slaves captured, and other matters pertaining thereto since the ratification of the treaty of Washington.

OUR WAR WITH PARAGUAY.—Buenos Ayres dates of Nov. 30 have been received by the way of England.

The advance squadron of the American Paraguay expedition, consisting of the frigate St. Lawrence, the ship, Edmond, and the brig, Perry, and the transport, had arrived and anchored at Montevideo. The four vessels have hitherto formed, it will be remembered, the usual Brazil squadron.

Commodore Forrest expected to await at Montevideo the arrival of Commodore Saubrick.

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THE WORCESTER 'SPY' says the author of the remarkable story 'In a Cellar,' in the February 'Atlantic Monthly' is Miss Harriet Prescott of Newburyport, a young lady the knowledge of whose gifts and acquirements has been hitherto confined to the circle of her private friends.

CANADIAN MONEY.—The Canadians have recently adopted the decimal currency similar to our own, and issued coins of the value of five, ten, and twenty cents. Mr. Chandler, the Express Agent of this village, has shown us some specimens of this money, which are neater and more tastefully executed, we think, than the American money. They bear on one side a beautiful medallion of Victoria, and on the other a wreath of maple leaves, within which the value of the piece is named.

THE farmers of Wisconsin who mortgaged their farms to the various railroads, have formed a league to resist the foreclosure of the mortgages. Some 3000 or 4000 persons belonging to the league, bound together by secret oaths, having signs, grips and passwords. At the late meeting of the league it was determined to resist by violent measures the attempt to foreclose.

A CARD.  
The occupants of the Parsonage of the First Cong. Ch. would tender their hearty thanks to the numerous friends, who gathered yesterday P. M. and evening at their dwellings; to those also who thought about, rendered their substantial assurances of kind regards.  
The wool, the flour, the apples, (fresh, dried and preserved), the potatoes, the beef, and butter and lard, the pumpkin, and cheese and pies and cakes; the tea, coffee, milk, sugar and sugar; the beautiful silver spoons, the economical quilt, the embroidery, the hand-drawn, the lace, the calico, the shawl, the yarn, the ink, the "Atlantic Monthly" for 1858, from the gentlemanly proprietors of the "Courier," and the Cass were all gratefully acceptable. That all these kind friends may be possessors of the true virtue is the earnest prayer offered for the givers, by the receivers.

E. A. BUCK.  
BETHEL, Jan. 28, 1859.

## BETHEL PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE COURIER			
Flour	\$1.75 a 7.50	Beef	4 a 5 1-2
Corn	1.00	Round Hogs	6 a 8
Wheat	92 a 1.00	Hams	7 a 9
Oats	25	Chickens	7 a 9
Butter	15 a 15	Turkeys	9 a 10
Cheese	9 a 12	Beans	1 1/4 a 1 1/2
Eggs	16	Wool	28 a 30
Apples	1.50 a 2.00	Woolskins	50 a 1.00
Dried Apples	6 a 8	Hay	1.00
Potatoes	25 a 35	Wool	1.50 a 2.50

## Marriages.

In Haven, 21th ult. by Rev. C. Parker, Mr. John W. Shaw, of Paris, Principal of Acad. Acad., to Miss Annie D. Burrows, of Haven. In Portland, 21th ult. by Rev. Dr. Shailer, William Thompson, Esq. of Canton, to Miss Lucy Wilson, of Rockland.

## Deaths.

In Haven, 21th inst. Widow Sally Anderson, aged 71 yrs. In Rippon, Wis. Jan. 10th, Emily A. wife of J. C. Nutter, of Lewiston, Me. Aged 22 yrs. In Bangor, Dec. 31st, 1858, Miss Rowe, Esq., aged 77 yrs.

## BLIND BARDS!

These interesting singers propose an exhibition on Saturday Eve., Feb. 5th. At Bethel Hill, at the School House. Doors open at 6:15 to commence at 7, on which occasion the whole system of the Blind School, will be explained and illustrated upon, illustrating in the different branches of study—Reading, Writing, and Ciphering will be given. In addition to the above they will give a concert of

## SELECT MUSIC.

EMPLOYMENT.  
A MONTH and all EXPENSES PAID.  
An agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States, to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For further particulars, address Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, corner of Brown and Merrett Streets, New York City, enclosing one postage stamp 6mo.

## 1859. GREAT REDUCTION!!

By special arrangements made with the Publishers of the following popular and well-known Magazines, we are enabled to furnish them in connection with the Couriers, at the following reduced rates:  
One copy of the Courier and the Atlantic Monthly one year, \$3.00.  
One copy of the Courier and Harper's Magazine, one year, \$3.00.  
One copy of the Courier and Harper's Weekly, one year, \$4.75.  
One copy of the Courier and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, \$3.00.  
One copy of the Courier and Peterson's Magazine, one year, \$2.50.  
One copy of the Courier and Arthur's Home Magazine, one year, \$2.50.  
Payments to be made strictly in advance.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at the COURIER OFFICE, BETHEL HILL, ME.

## THE QUESTION IS

WHERE can I do the best? and it always comes up in the minds of those who are in want of

GROCERIES, or any article of necessity, comfort or convenience. This question can be satisfactorily answered at the Store formerly occupied by Freeman, Barker & Co. where can be found the best and largest assortment of

FLOUR in the county. Also a constant supply of FRESH MEAT, and a complete assortment of choice Family Groceries and CLOTHING.

Possessing facilities that cannot be surpassed for the purchase of Flour, enables us to sell at wholesale and retail prices that defy competition. All articles purchased at this Store warranted to be of the first quality and give perfect satisfaction.

GEO. D. BLAKE, Agt.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled: We, the subscribers, citizens of Bethel and vicinity, respectfully represent, that the safety and convenience of the public requires that a bridge should be built across the Androscoggin river at a place known as Barker's Landing in Bethel, where the country road leads from Bethel to Newry, crosses said river. Said Ferry is not passable for one or more weeks, Spring and Fall by reason of the ice. We would further represent that the said bridge will necessarily be an expensive structure, the width of said river at the aforementioned place, being about four hundred feet and said bridge will have to be built twenty-five feet above low water mark. We therefore pray you that we may be incorporated into a company under the name of the Androscoggin Bridge Company, for the purpose of building a Toll Bridge at the aforementioned place across said river, with all the rights and privileges granted to corporations of a like nature.

Moses Mason and 40 others.

Bethel, Jan. 7, 1859.

## STATE OF MAINE.

In House of Representatives, Jan. 20 1859. On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, that the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition with this order thereon, to be published in The Bethel Courier, a public newspaper printed in said town of Bethel, two weeks successively, and to be served on the Town Clerk of the Town of Bethel fourteen days at least, before the seventh day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and show cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and approved. Sent up for concurrence.

GEORGE W. WILSON, Clerk.

In Senate, Jan. 21, 1859.

JOSEPH H. HALL, Secretary.

A true copy—Attest: JOSEPH H. HALL, Secretary of the Senate.

## DAVIS & BRADLEY,

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

## FLOUR AND CORN,

No. 12 Commercial St.,

Portland, Me.

J. ALLEN DAVIS, ROBERT BRADLEY.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

CORNER WILLOW AND FOUR STREETS,

Opposite the Old Custom House,

Portland, Me.

N. J. DAVIS, Proprietor.

## INGERSOLL'S

## Eating House!

77 Middle Street,

(Three doors west of Post Office.)

PORTLAND, MAINE.

## GREAT BARGAINS!!

SELLING off Goods cheaper than any other establishment in this vicinity! consisting of

## BOOTS, SHOES,

Rubber Goods,

## GROCERIES,

## DRY GOODS!

CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY,

HARD-WARE,

DRUGS & STATIONERY.

Also—just received—a fresh supply of NEW MOLASSES, of superior quality, and a few barrels, NEW ORLEANS! all of which will be sold at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

## All articles Warranted.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

F. S. CHANDLER.

Bethel, Feb. 3, 1859.

## ISLAND POND HOTEL,

Island Pond, Vt.

Through Trains dine here.

Way Trains remain over night.

Proctors in attendance to convey Baggage to the house FREE OF CHARGE.

Stairs and Covered Passage from Depot to Hotel.

G. O. WATERHOUSE, Proprietor.

HAIR CUTTING, Shaving and Shampooing by ALFRED TWICHELL, Bethel Hill, Me.

## COTTON GOODS!

HEAVY BROWN SHEETINGS!

MEDIUM AND LIGHT "

FINE BLEACHED AND UN-

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Cotton Flannels!

Tickings, Drills and Denims.

For Sale cheap for CASH at

KIMBALL'S.

BETHEL, Jan. 7, 1859. 1f-4

## THE BEST PLACE

—TO BUY—

## DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

Or in fact anything in the line of a Country

VARIETY STORE, is at

G. & U. H. MASON'S,

Near the Depot,

BETHEL, ME.

Bethel, Dec. 17, 1858. 1f

## PHOTOGRAPHS

ALL WORK IN THE ABOVE LINE

done in the highest style

at J. H. MASON'S,

Bethel, Me.

## Cheap for Cash.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS,

adapted to the

## COUNTRY TRADE!

Constantly on hand at

KIMBALL'S.

Bethel, Jan. 7, 1859. 1f-4

## Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against

harboring or trusting JESSE JACKSON, a

Pauper of the Town of Newry, from and after

this date, as the Town will pay no claims

arising therefrom, having made all suitable

provisions for his support and maintenance with

Ruben F. Eames of Newry, aforesaid.

EPHRAIM MCKENZIE, Greenleaf of Poor

ETHAN SMITH, of Newry.

Newry, Jan. 17, 1859.

## THE AMERICAN

WRITING CLASS!

WILL open in this, and other places in the

vicinity, (if scholars can be obtained)

TAUGHT BY

C. B. DAVIS & ASSISTANTS.

TERMS—Practical Penmanship, 1 q. evs

ings. Tuition payable at the commencement of

School. Scholars find Ink, Penholders and Lights.

For further information see bills.

Jan. 21, 1859. 6f

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having entered into

Partnership with T. E. Mason,

or the purpose of carrying on the CAR-

RIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSI-

NESS more extensively, is desirous of

settling his former accounts, and therefore

wishes that all persons indebted to him

would call and settle the same immediately.

PICKENY BURNHAM.

Bethel, Jan. 21, 1859. 3w5

## Wanted.

A FEW CORDS of good, dry, Hard Wood, in

exchange for the "Courier." Apply at

this office.

ALFRED TWICHELL,

Custom BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturer, BETHEL HILL, ME.

## R. A. CHAPMAN.

WOULD respectfully inform his customers

and the public generally, that he has on

hand a large and well selected Stock of

## Dry Goods!

well adapted to the present season, consisting

of

Broadcloths

Cassimeres,

Doeskins,

Satinets,

Alapaccas,

Lyonese,

MUSLIN DeLAINES,

VALENCIA PLAIDS,

Ladies' Cloths,

A great variety of PRINTS, Bleached and un-

Bleached Cottons, and Warp Yarns.

Also—a good Stock of

Of different brands, and a general assortment

of W. I. GOODS, and

## GROCERIES,

Crockery and Glass-Ware,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

NAILS and GLASS, BOOTS,

SHOES and LEATHER,

Feathers,

Ready-Made Clothing

and CARPETINGS.

Hats, Caps,

—AND—

## BUFFALO ROBES!!

All of the above Goods will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH, or pay down, and persons

coming into the place for the purpose of buying

Goods, are respectfully invited to call and ex-

amine his present Stock of Goods before pur-

chasing elsewhere.

R. A. C. would exchange for Goods and

Cash, 3000 Barrels of Oats, 500 Barrels White

Beans, 5 Tons of Pork, 2 Tons of Butter, 2

Tons Dried Apples, Clover Seed, Herds Grass

Seed, Cheese, Poultry, and Wool Skins.

Bethel, Dec. 30, 1858. 3f

## Woolen Goods,

BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

DOESKINS, TWEEDS, AND

SATINETTS.

Also—a Good Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

For Sale at

KIMBALL'S.

BETHEL, Jan. 7, 1859. 1f-4

## W. J. HAYDEN & CO.,

Dealers in

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, LEAD PIPE,

SHEET LEAD, PUMPS,

Ploughs, Farming Tools,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

TIN WARE, &c., &c.

Job Work done to Order.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 24, 1858. 2f

## BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

MEN'S, BOYS' & YOUTHS'

THICK BOOTS.

MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS.

" CONGRESS BOOTS.

LADIES' CONGRESS BOOTS.

" GAITER BOOTS,

" KID and Grain SHOES.

MISSSES' SHOES and BOOTERS.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

For Sale at



